

Start Here

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---CE-127---

---AND---

---CE-128---

Easement on CE-127-Indian Queen Easement on CE-128 - Red Lyon Tavern

CE - 127, 128

Form 10-300
(Rev. 5-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Cecil
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Indian Queen and Black's Store
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Red Lyon Inn's Indian Queen Hotel

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Market Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Charlestown		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First	
STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	COUNTY: Cecil	CODE: 015

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: Winthrop D. Allen	
STREET AND NUMBER: Indian Queen	
CITY OR TOWN: Charlestown	STATE: Maryland
	CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Cecil County Courthouse	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN: Elkton	STATE: Maryland
	CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY:	
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:
	CODE:

STATE

COUNTY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

CE-127
CE-128

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Standing on an embankment facing south on Market Street between Bladen and Cecil Streets in Charlestown, Cecil County, Maryland is the Indian Queen Tavern complex.

The property comprises approximately two acres. On the south side, facing Market Street, behind picket fences enclosing small yards are two mid-eighteenth century structures. On the left is Black's Store. Originally the Red Lyon Inn, and on the right is the Indian Queen Tavern, later called Hotel. The two taverns and their remaining outbuildings form a court on the north side. Behind the Indian Queen is a log Kitchen with a loft over; behind the Red Lyon is a weatherboarded Spring House. Between these two is a two-story Smoke House. The lower story of the Smoke House is stone with a door on the west side and a brick grill set in stone on the south. The second story is brick with a door in the south wall. Traces of an exterior wood stair up to the second floor remain.

The Indian Queen is a two-story frame structure, thirty feet square, with the interior quatered into four rooms. A massive chimney rises through the middle of the tavern with a corner fireplace in each room on the first floor and two corner fireplaces on the second. On the first and second floors, the sides of the chimney are slightly curved giving a curiously "contemporary" or sculptured quality to those fireplaces without mantels. The middle of the low cellar is filled by the stone foundation of the chimney, approximately two feet square.

The house is of post and beam construction with brick nogging for insulation. The front and rear are covered by wide boards fitted shiplap fashion, each with a beaded lower edge. The gable ends were recovered with weatherboard in the nineteenth century, and the eighteenth century gable ends and the bargeboard which trimmed them were restyled. The rebuilt Victorian roof extends fourteen inches beyond the gable with a dripboard of repetitive fleurs-de-lis design. A galleried porch extends across the front.

Throughout the house all exterior room walls are lathed and plastered. Gunstock swells occur at the upper portion of the four corner posts of the second floor giving additional strength to carry the hewn plates which crown the walls. The exposed posts and girts are boxed with boards having beaded edges. The original interior partitions are of vertical boards, usually beaded on one edge.

Two paneled and battened doors open from the first floor porch. Each door is flanked by a nine over nine double hung window with paneled shutters. The left door gives access to a square room with a stair winding up from the far left corner. The corner fireplace in this room is framed by a mantel dating from about 1830.

The original stair rose three steps with a banister and rail and was enclosed beyond with vertical, beaded boards

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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(Number all entries)

Indian Queen and Black's Store

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

and a door of six fielded panels. In 1924 the steep steps were replaced with an open flight of stairs with turned oak columns. At the same time the vertical board partition between the front rooms was replaced with grain oak columns to create a "double parlor" across the front of the house. The parlor on the right also has a corner fireplace with a mantel dating from about 1830. A paneled and battened door and two windows open onto the porch. A six-paneled door on the inner wall opens into the northeast room equipped as a kitchen in the early twentieth century.

The northwest room was probably a sitting room for the innkeeper's family. A door with six panes of glass and two fielded panels, now reused upstairs, probably opened between this room and the southwest room allowing the family to see through to the public room and the stair.

Each back room has a corner fireplace without a mantel and each has a twelve over twelve light window and a door opening onto a porch with a shed roof. This porch is also connected to the log kitchen behind the house.

Originally the second floor was also quatered by vertical boards with beaded edges, over the four rooms below. The two front rooms were altered at an early date when other vertical board partitions were added to make passageways for private access to all the rooms and a door to the gallery.

There are two fireplaces on the second floor; one in the corner of the northeast chamber and the other in the corner of what was the southwest chamber and now part of the passage by the stairs. Both fireplaces are molded into the chimney stack and the bricks are plastered. The fireplaces do not have mantels and the mass of the masonry with its bowed sides is highly sculptural.

A variant of the vertical board partition was used near the stair on the second floor with the alternate boards deeply fielded.

Throughout the interior of the house, the typical moldings and trim are of the style characteristic of the mid-eighteenth century. After layers of wallpaper were removed, the original blue paint on the board partitions and other woodwork was found in good condition.

The hardware exhibits a great variety of period work from crude wood latches to neat iron box locks fitted with brass drop handles. Hinges include a range of styles from wrought HL to cast iron Eastlake examples.

In 1967 at the time of the purchase of the property by the Maryland Historical Trust, the later, open stair and columns were removed and an enclosed stair similar to the original, but

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #2

CE-127, CE-128

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Indian Queen and Black's Store

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

with an easier tread to riser ratio was built. The columns between the two front rooms were also removed and a vertical board partition installed. On the second floor, an early twentieth century bathroom built in the end of the passage was taken out. All wallpaper was removed to expose the original partitions.

The present owner has replaced the porch on the north between the house and the log kitchen with a new porch, partly open and partly enclosed.

West of the Indian Queen is the Red Lyon Inn, used as a store by the Black family in the nineteenth century. This is an L-shaped, one and a half story, frame building with a gambrel roof across the south elevation and a gable roof on the ell.

The Red Lyon was built in three stages. The core of the building is a room twenty-three feet wide and nineteen feet deep, constructed of square hewn poplar logs covered on the exterior with siding. The siding on the front is identical with the wide shiplap planks on the front of the Indian Queen. The shiplap siding on the back is different with the beads cut in the upper edge of each plank.

Rubble stone walls form a cellar with an entrance on the south toward the street. The cellar fireplace has a five foot wide opening. A floor joist with a curved segment cut out of it under the existing stair and evidence of risers and treads against the cellar wall indicate the location of the missing winding steps that lead to the first floor.

On the first floor, a wide, paneled and battened door, mounted with 26 inch strap hinges, opens in the middle of the front wall. A similar door opens onto the back courtyard. Flanking each door is a doublehung window with twelve over twelve lights and one and one quarter inch wide muntions.

The walls are plastered above a board wainscot capped by a chair rail. The fireplace wall is paneled. To the left of the fireplace a door opens into a later eighteenth century addition. To the right is the stair. A banister and rail, now missing, enclosed the first four steps, then a four paneled door opens into the winding stairs as they rise to the chamber above. A crown molding forms the cornice of the first floor room.

The second floor of the original section consists of one large and two smaller rooms. The fireplace wall in the larger room is paneled similarly to the one on the first floor below it.

Later in the eighteenth century, an addition was built to the west of the original building. The cellar is of the same

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #3

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Indian Queen and Black's Store

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

suble stone as the original section, but the first floor is of post and beam construction. The shiplap boards of the south elevation continue across the facade. The gambrel roof was also continued across.

There is one room on the first floor, twelve and a half feet wide by nineteen feet deep. From the south another six panel door with battens opens into the room. To the left of the door is a window similar to the earlier ones, but with three quarter inch muntins.

The interior is finished with a 43 inch wainscot of vertical beaded boards with a chair rail applied to the wainscot 32 inches above the floor. At the back of the room, the fireplace is faced with a mantel, corresponding in style to the two mantels in the front rooms of the Indian Queen. The former posts and girts are faced with planks with beaded edges. A crown molding runs around the room for a cornice. There is a single chamber on the second floor.

To the north of the first addition, a second addition forms an ell at the rear of the house. The single room on the first floor was used as a kitchen and has a deep fireplace without a mantel. To the left of the fireplace is a door connecting the kitchen to the first floor of the first addition. To the right of the fireplace is a winding stair up to a passage and a bedroom. In the passage are three steps leading to the second floor of the first addition.

At the time of the purchase of the property by the Maryland Historical Trust, later porches across the south and north elevations were removed. Some of the early four and a half inch wide "fish scale" shingles with rounded edges were found where the second addition joined the roof of the first two sections of the house. The gambrel roof was recovered with new wood shingles to match these early ones. The ell was stabilized to prevent further deterioration. A new picket fence was built to enclose the front yard facing Market Street.

The present owner is now beginning the restoration of the Red Lyon Inn.

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

The Blacks were storekeepers through the century; their record books are extant from 1813 to 1896. These document the activities at the store and provide important insights into nineteenth century commerce.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☒ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATES: (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Indian Queen and Black's Store are two eighteenth century taverns that date from the period of prosperity of Charlestown, Maryland. Chartered in 1742, Charlestown prospered largely because of its location on the Annapolis--Philadelphia post road at the ferry crossing on the Chesapeake Bay. The traffic on the post road generated enough business to support several taverns in Charlestown.

By the turn of the nineteenth century, Elkton had eclipsed Charlestown as the urban center of Cecil County. The financial decline worked as a freezing agent to retain Charlestown's eighteenth century character and many of its original buildings. The Indian Queen and Black's Store found new uses illustrative of the changing nature of the town from an important transportation center to a rural village.

Architectural and archaeological evidence points to an eighteenth century date for both structures. The documents begin their story in 1742 with the laying out of Charlestown into lots. Both buildings stand on Lot 82 bounded by Market Street on the south, the main thoroughfare, and by the market space on the east. The original owner Zebulon Hollingsworth, a charter member of the town council, sold the westernmost quarter on which the original section of Black's Store, the Red Lyon tavern, was constructed. The 1755 town minutes tell of a council meeting at the Red Lyon. Immediately to the east of this gambrel-roofed log structure stands the Indian Queen, a two-story competitor for the Red Lyon. The Indian Queen is one of the several places on the eastern seaboard to hold the distinction: "George Washington slept here."

Both buildings operated independently until the mid-nineteenth century. In 1830 Indian Queen became the property of Major John Nelson Black through marriage. He made several improvements to the property notably the "gingerbread" cornice and the alteration to the roof line when he converted it to a residence.

Two decades later the Black family obtained the Red Lyon which through the nineteenth century was known as Black's Store consisting of the original log section and a gambrel roof wing which served as a sometime school for the Black children.

Form 10-200a
(July 1959)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #4

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Indian Queen and Black's Store

11. Form prepared by, continued

James Miller, Historian
Maryland Historical Trust
1515 Lova Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
May, 1974

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ridout, Orlando IV. "The Indian Queen." Winterthur Portfolio 5.
(Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1969.)
pp. 189-204.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds		LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		39 0 34	76 0 58	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0		27 0 0	39 0 0	
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Michael F. Trostel, AIA (See continuation sheet No. 4)		
ORGANIZATION: Baltimore City Committee, Maryland Historical Trust	DATE: May, 1974	
STREET AND NUMBER: 1307 Bolton Street		
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore	STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name

Arthur C. Townsend

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date October 21, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

Form 10-301
(July 1958)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME		
COMMON Indian Queen and Black's Store	AND/OR HISTORIC Red Lyon Inn's Indian Queen Hotel	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
2. LOCATION		
STATE Maryland	COUNTY Cecil	TOWN Charlestown
STREET AND NUMBER Market Street		
3. MAP REFERENCE		
SOURCE U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map North East Quadrangle	DATE 1953	SCALE 1:24000

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.

house were constructed, where the garden to a coffee house in the Market Street house by to the property his son.

Two or two later, he had Red Lyon Tavern and Queen Hotel and of who lived in the there. Black's store accounts, rather-bound ledgers, from 1813 until 1896, two-story frame structure. Interior floor plan (Fig. 5). A massive middle of the first floor, the set back to back. and floor are molded plaster-covered brick dent, and the bold five. The cellar has storage. The bulk of the by the huge stone approximately ten

from construction or insulation. The wide boards fitted beaded lower edge. red with weathering. A double-galleried.

terior room walls original, and the of vertical boards.

Gunstock swells each of the four corners giving additional seven plates which exposed posts and being beaded edges. tened doors open are four windows on front. The left late room with a corner. The cor-

FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF THE INDIAN QUEEN

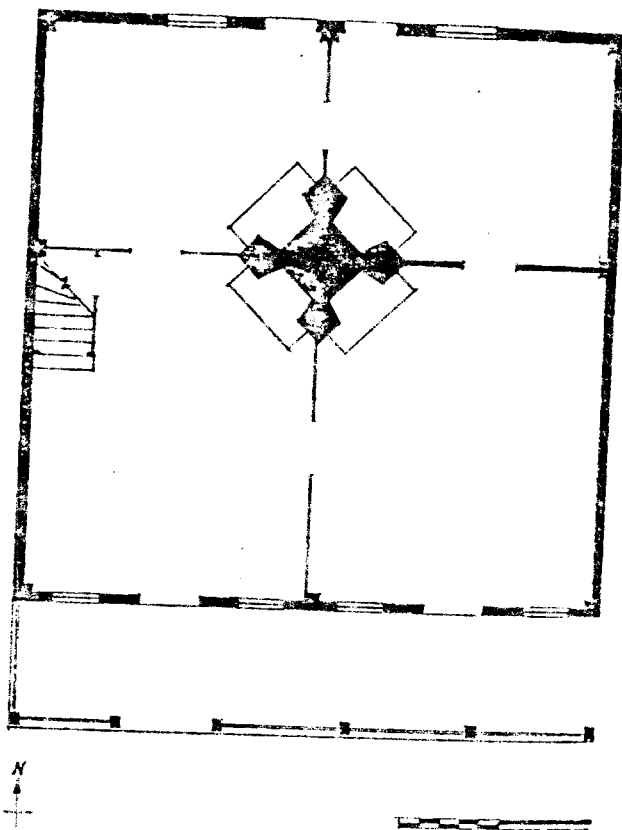
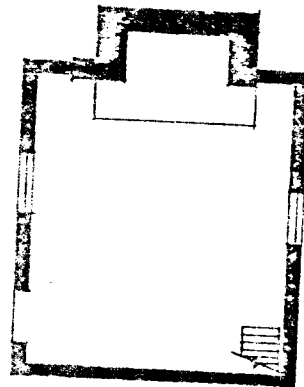


FIG. 5. Indian Queen. First-floor plan by James T. Wolfson, Jr. (Maryland Historical Trust.)

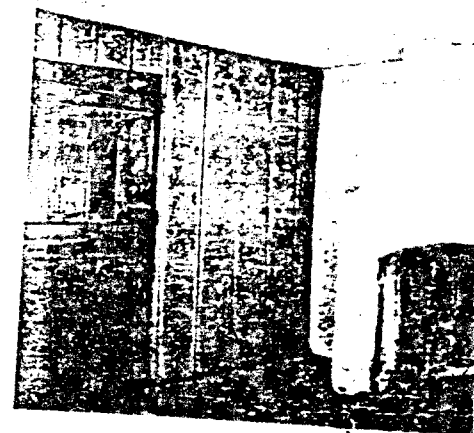


FIG. 6. Indian Queen. Corner fireplace chamber. (Photo, the author.)

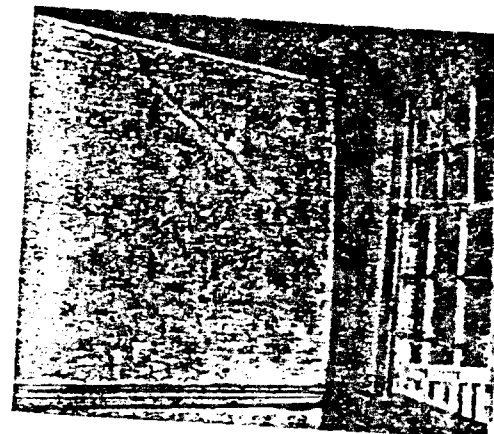


FIG. 7. Indian Queen. Gunstock post in chamber. (Photo, the author.)

1801 (Courthouse,

Orlando Ridout, IV, "The Indian Queen," Winterthur Portfolio #5, Charlottesville, 1969, 196.

and trim are of the style characteristic of the eighteenth century. The hardware is a variety of period work, from brass to neat iron box locks fitted with brass knobs. Hinges include a mix of wrought *HL* to cast-iron East.

It will be made to restore these materials to their original period. The variety and curiosity of the hardware will be retained for practical use. The massive colonnade and 1924 removed, as they are completely unnecessary. A board partition will again divide the space, and a modified, enclosed stair of recent work will lead upstairs.

The second floor was also quartered. Only two chambers had fireplaces. The other rooms were altered at an early date. Additions were added to make private access to all rooms. An entrance was made from the head of the main porch door, with the fireplace



ing restoration, 1968). (Photo, the

Black's Store and the right-hand door. Located between the front and the right side of the house.

A variant of the vertical used near the stair, for here are deeply fielded; two of the doorhead have the field across their lower edge. After were removed, the original woodwork and board part in good condition. The door has six small panes of glass.

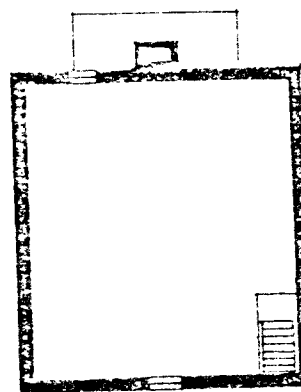
The exterior has been earlier colors: the siding window and door trim and the shutters dark green. Behind the court stood the poultry house, the gate to the garden. A great barn, the stables for carriage house, and the pig apple orchard, with a road from the side yard all the way. A hitching post stood by the Indian Queen and Black's Store.

The smaller building in the easternmost quarter of Lot 8, a shed covered by a gambrel roof, is mitered near the top. There are separate doors to the building. The section to store in the nineteenth century referred to as the Red

so Ibid.



FIG. 10. Red Lion Tavern, right; Stephen Porter's Tavern, 1968). (Photo, the



SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF THE INDIAN QUEEN

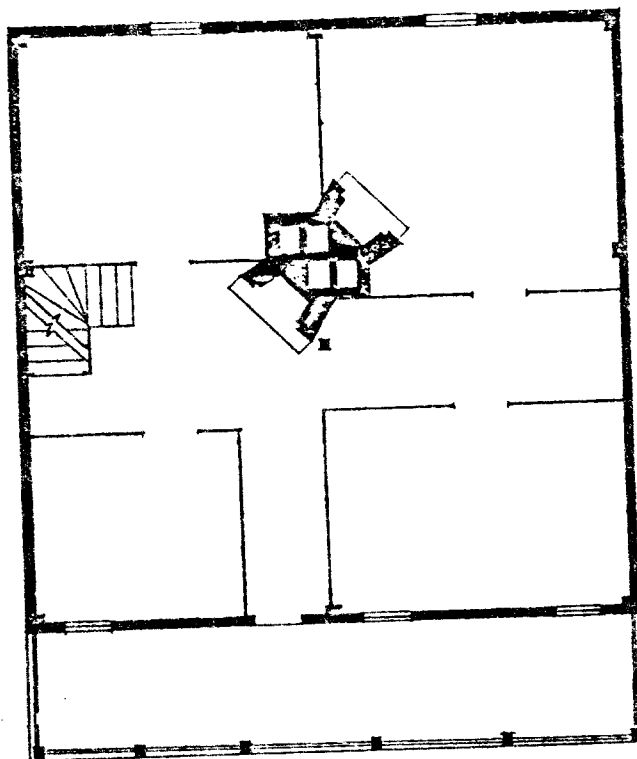


FIG. 9. Indian Queen. Second-floor plan by James T. Wollon, Jr. (Maryland Historical Trust.)

portion was generally used as an entirely building. In 1850 Black wrote out an with William Thompson to lease the that abutted west of the store for \$35.00 a dwelling. The description exactly fits of the building as it stands today: four front room and one back room adjoining same, and two rooms upstairs (Figs. 11 and 12). John Black, Jr., set aside the front room as a school for his nine children and hired Hanna Louise Owens, to teach them. The history is vague and complicated.

The Red Lyon, later Black's store, has a complement. The core of this portion of the building is a room constructed of poplar log planks, which were ripped in half, and neatly fitted with intricately locking joints (Fig. 13). Some of these log planks are six inches wide and five inches thick. The room is covered with siding. The siding over the front of the building is identical with the wide shiplap planks on the larger house; the lower edges are beaded. The shiplap siding on the back is made of the beads are cut in the upper edge of the planks. Siding on the east gable end is rabbet and back flange of the upper plank fits into the lower rabbet to create a lap that is rain.

The rubble stone walls underpin the log planks to form a cellar keeping room. The great room has an opening five feet in breadth. A logical dig in the hearth area shows several layers. The fourth level is the original, for it reveals a cobblestone floor. Preserving, soapmaking, and heavy work were done in this room, which served as a stock room for goods sold in the store.

A segment hewn out of a floor joist indicated the steep winding stair led from this cellar to the log-house above. A gambrel roof covers this log-house. A massive, battened door, mounted with wrought, twenty-six-inch strap hinges and two-and-one-half-inch pintles, opens onto the front wall, and another similar door are hung with guillotine sashes onto the back courtyard. Windows and door are hung with guillotine sashes

seen William Thompson and J. N. Black, 1850 (MS owned by Mrs. Edgar McMullen, 1850)

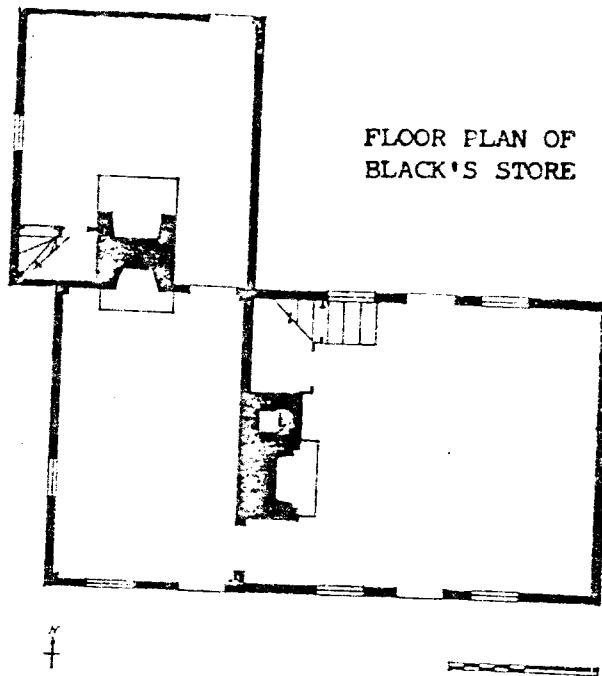


FIG. 11. Porter's Tavern and Red Lyon Tavern (later Black's Store). First-floor plan by James T. Wollon, Jr. (Maryland Historical Trust.)

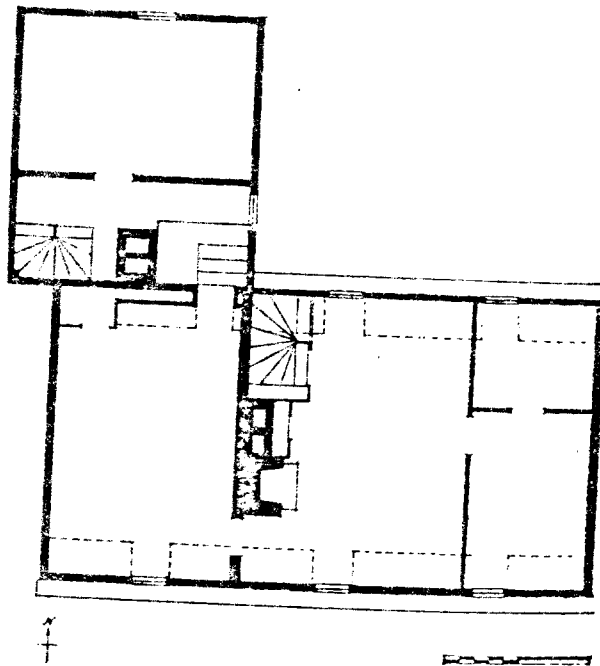


FIG. 12. Porter's Tavern and Red Lyon Tavern (later Black's Store). Second-floor plan by James T. Wollon, Jr. (Maryland Historical Trust.)

having twelve light one-quarter inches. A crown molding in the room, the inside of the door is nine feet high. The door is high, trimmed by the room.

Split laths have inside log walls, filled with cow hair wainscot and the room is fitted with with fielded panels of the chimney has end wall to the which served various and tavern. A stair within the bay on the A hand rail and steps of the stair, the into the winding stair chamber above. The fielded panels in a room below. Two

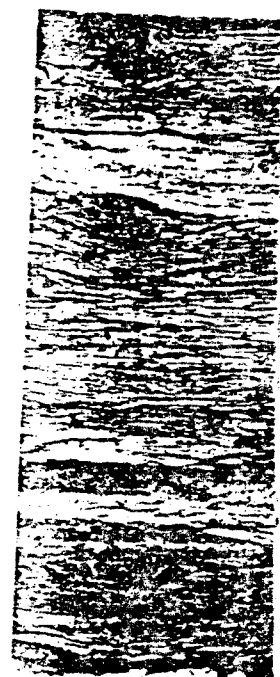


FIG. 13. Red Lyon Tavern. Contract Archaeology, Inc.

CE-127, CE-128

FORM 10-501 A
(6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

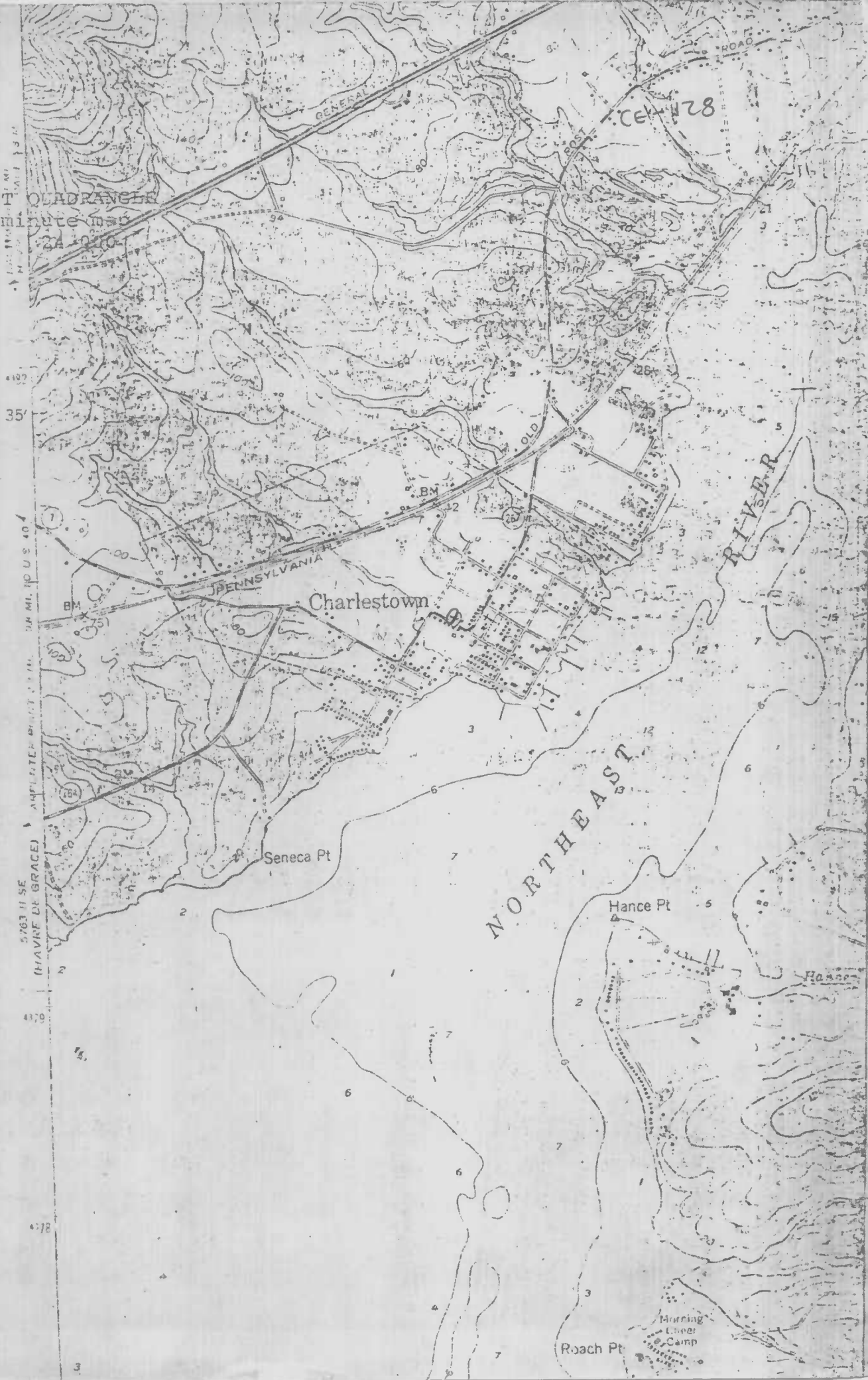
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

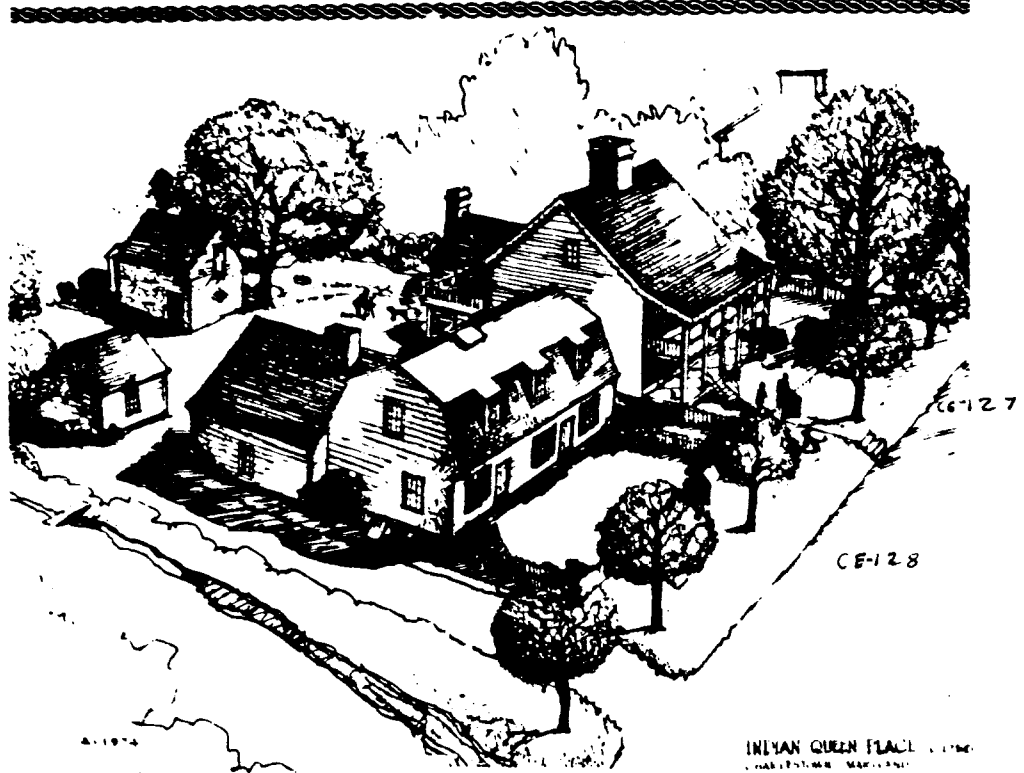
1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Store Indian Queen & Black's/	Red Lyon Inn's Indian Queen Hotel	
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maryland	Cecil	Charlestown
STREET AND NUMBER		
Market Street		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Orlando Ridout IV	1968	Maryland Historical Trust
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

south elevation

NORTH EAST QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1" = 24,000'
1953

John Quinn





INDIAN QUEEN CE-127

Lot #82

First owned by Zebulon Hollingsworth, one of the original Town Commissioners of Charlestown, this house was used for many years as a tavern and changed hands a number of times, until in 1845, it became the property of John N. Black, whose descendents were in possession until 1967. At that time, it was purchased, along with the Red Lyon Tavern, by the Maryland Historic Trust and partially restored.

RED LYON CE-128

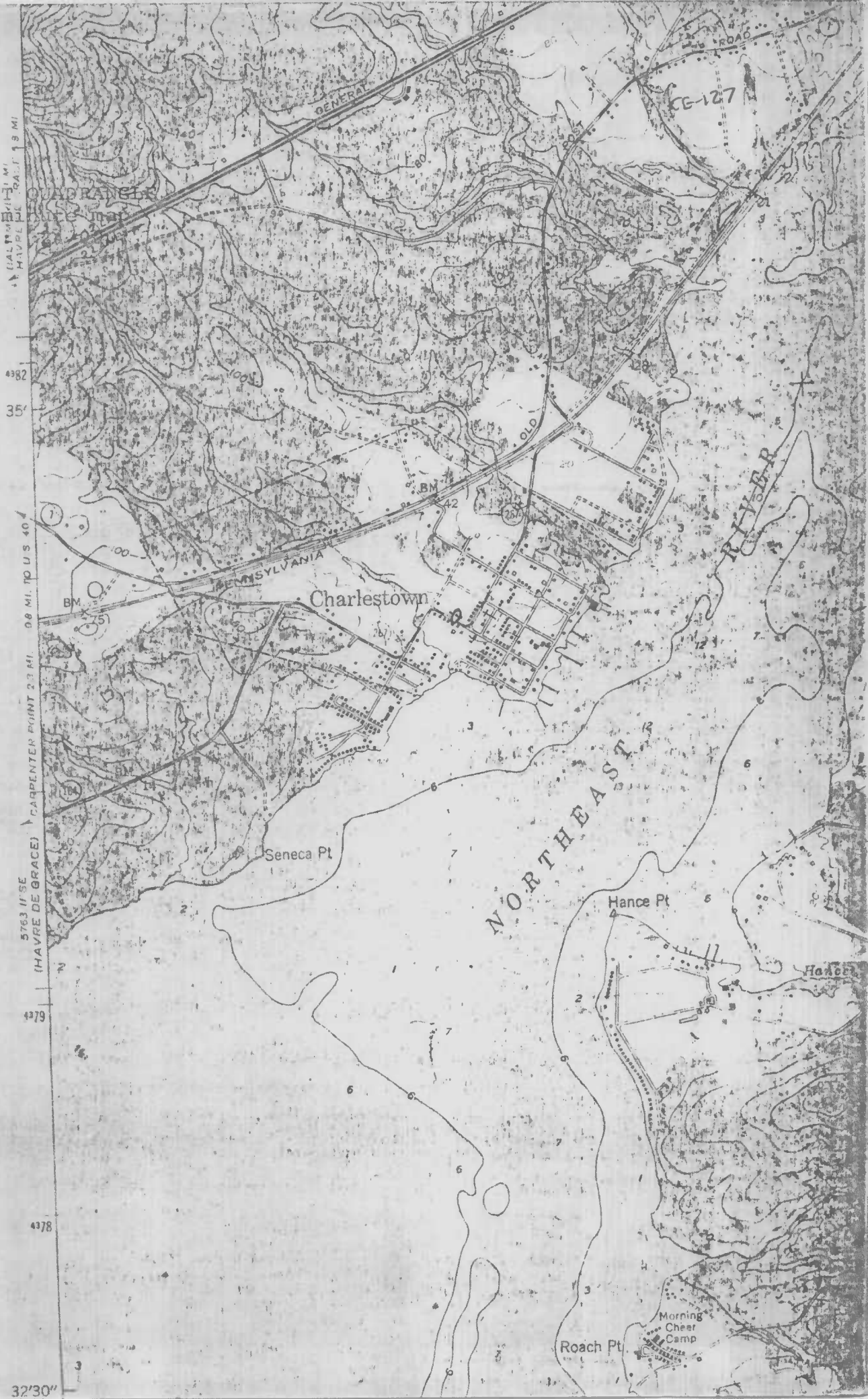
Lot #82

The Red Lyon was built circa 1755 on the same lot as the Indian Queen. Later the left portion was known as Stephen Porter's Tavern and the right section as John Black's Store. In 1804 the building was purchased by Capt. Jonas Owens. In the yard there stands a stone meat house, probably erected by Capt. Owens. An archaeological dig in the area revealed the remains of many animals bones—mostly pig, sheep and squirrel. Altho Charlestown was the center of a fishing community, not many fish bones were found.

Present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Allen.

NORTH EAST QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 Minute Map
scale: 1
1953

Allen Queen





Indian Queen

CE-127



INDIAN QUEEN, CHARLESTON, CECIL CTY CE
127

Glenn Little neg.

NE corner of I. Queen - foundation.



3

SS

INDIAN QUEEN, CHARLESTOWN, CECIL CT, S. SLAV.

CE-1287

during restoration 1968

8-16-18
10/14

10/14
10/14
10/14



Black's Store

CE-128



CE-127
The Indian Queen Hotel
Circa 1750
Charlestown, Md.



C-128

The Red Lyon Inn

Circa 1750

Charlestown, Md.



● Ce.-127 Indian Queen Tavern

1968 O. Ridout IV

102



INDIAN QUEEN MEAT HOUSE

CE-128

The Indian Queen

Meat House from SW

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

OR 67

End Here

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And
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---AND---

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